The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1863. NO. 15.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance	$1 50
Six months	75
Three months	50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
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GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GEO. W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 13th day) of October, 1863, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of State Senator, for three years.

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary, &c, for Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Register and Recorder &c of Huntingdon County.

One person to fill the office of Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon County.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of Coroner of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main road from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 11th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1863, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-seventh.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Sept. 16, '63. } 4t.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWINS'.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by
Nov 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail. 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct 31, 1860 FISHER & SON.

MEN. WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry: except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.
Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

S. I. F. D. E.

STATON ISLAND.

FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Proprietors.

OFFICES, No. 47 NORTH EIGHTH St., PHILADELPHIA, AND 5 & 7 JOHN St., NEW YORK.

Our success in DYEING & CLEANSING GARMENTS of *Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, De Laine, &c., &c.,* and SHAWLS of almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand!

Goods received and returned by Express.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
August 19, 1863.—3m.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

WHEELER & WILSON'S

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT
FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

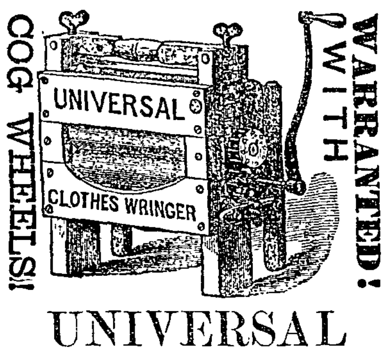
OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, B. H. Turner and E. E. Beitleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.



UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	7,00
No. 2½	" " "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* " { to run by steam or hand.	18,00
No. 22.	*Large* " "	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than 'pays for itself every year' in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.
Aug. 12, '63.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63 }

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, { Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. }
Comptroller of the Currency.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Friday morning, October 2, 1863.

The Contest is Not Between Republicans and Democrats.

The great trick of our enemies, the enemies alike of social order and political peace, is to place the contest for Governor on the grounds of a political struggle between Democrats and Republicans. By doing so, the treason sympathisers in the North hope to arouse the old enthusiasm, the old energy, the old charms and the old patriotism of the old Democratic party, which Madison and Jackson led, and with these elements achieve a mischievous victory for objects diametrically opposed to all the true interests of every State in the Union. However shallow the trick is, it is likely to deceive many good men into voting for a bad man, and therefore it is time that it were exposed and exploded. Instead of the contest being one between Democrats and Republicans, it is purely a fight carried on by the slave power against Democrats and Republicans, and thus by a union of the honest Democracy and Republicans, this slave power, this nest of treason so long protected by a false Democracy, can only be destroyed. The existence of what is now called the Democratic party is the same as that of slavery. *Both live in and hope to succeed by rebellion!* It is hard to discriminate between these two elements of antagonism to the Government. The only difference is, that the slaveholder in the South has armed boldly to dissolve the Union and destroy the Government, while the slaveholders' tool, the dough-face Democrat, contents himself with a sneaking, lying, cowardly course of conduct to accomplish the same results!—Against these the slaveholder and the dough-face Democrat, all true Democracy and faithful Republicanism have been united, constituting a Union party such as was never before organized in Pennsylvania, and before which all opposition will give way in October next.

In Pennsylvania, party lines have been broken up, and a union effected between all who are loyal, for the purpose of counteracting the influences of those who are disloyal. The claims of party, in the consideration of loyal men, are insignificant in comparison with the claims of the Government. When that Government, has been fully vindicated, when its laws have all been enforced, when its power has been felt in all portions of its territory, then perhaps parties will be re organized. But until then, all contests will be between loyal men and traitors—those for and those against the country.

A Noble Speech by a Union Democrat.

The Union Convention of Wisconsin nominated Lucius Fairchild, of the Iron brigade, who has led the old 2nd Wisconsin through many a storm of shot and shell, and lost an arm at Gettysburg, as Secretary of State. In accepting the nomination he said:

"I have no political aspirations, I ask no office. My heart is in the army. And my heart is also in that cause at home which will help the army. I do not, I cannot agree with the Democrats with whom I have always acted upon the issues of the day; and I say it with sorrow, because it cuts me loose for the time from all my political associates, but I cannot believe they are right now. I cannot believe any discouragement to the Government can help to put down rebellion, and not believing it, I cannot go with them in support of any policy which is not in favor of the Administration.

Whether I like this Administration or not—whether I like what it has done or not—I am bound to support it, because under it we are to live or die. This country either lives or dies in the next two years, and we cannot change the Administration, unless we do it by rebellion, and that is what we are trying to put down. Personally I would not turn over my hand for any office in the State. I entered the army simply as a matter of duty, and my earnest wish is to stay there. I have been told by some friends that they thought it my duty to accept this nomination as I am. I accept it as an invalid and a cripple. But I accept it.

I accept it with the understanding that party lines have been kicked down and we are all Union men. [Applause.] I do not care whom I train with or what their policy is, provided they are for putting down this rebellion in the shortest possible time. I accept the nomination. I accept it as a Union Democrat—as a Union man—supporting the Government through thick and thin, through everything.—That is the only platform I have in the world."

The speech was received with cheers upon cheers for the gallant Colonel with the empty sleeve, and his brave comrades.

Property Holders Which Will You Choose?

The result of the approaching election in Pennsylvania, remarks the *Miner's Journal,* will be important in many respects. Besides showing whether the people will or will not sustain the Government and our soldiers, it will decide whether the property-holders and tax-payers of this State are willing or unwilling to secure a dishonorable and perilous peace, assume the debt of the rebels, and bring upon themselves and their children, years of oppressive taxation.

Now that the rebellion is assuming waning proportions, and its death knell is threatened to be sounded by the fall of Charleston, the Copperhead papers are making one more effort to save their Southern friends. Now is the time in their opinion to endeavor to make the best terms for the discomfitted Rebels. They are advocating peace and reconstruction on the basis of the North assuming to pay the debt contracted by the Southern traitor in the prosecution of a wicked and causeless rebellion against this Government. Presuming that the North could be induced to entertain the proposition, are the property-holders, taxpayers, and laboring men of the loyal States aware of the enormous amount of the Southern debt?—Rebel journals acknowledge that through mismanagement of the finances, consequent depreciation of the currency, and a reckless expenditure to carry on the war, the debt of the Confederate Government has reached two thousand millions of dollars.

Tax-payers of Pennsylvania, the enemies of the Government are resolved to make the election in Pennsylvania in October next, a test of whether you are favorable to a dishonorable peace with the assumption of this great debt or not. Judge Woodward the Copperhead candidate for Governor, is the representative of this proposed compromise, while Andrew G. Curtin stands upon a platform which recognizes nothing but the integrity of the Government; the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union; and the punishment of the men who inaugurated and carry on the rebellion. You must decide upon these two representative men. If you elect Woodward, in all probability an effort will be made to effect an ignoble peace, and saddle the Southern debt upon you. Failing in this, if the rebels continue stubborn, the war will be prolonged, and the entire population be drafted. The true policy is to make the blows rapid, sure and heavy, until the rebels are entirely subdued. The rebellion must fall speedily if Gov. Curtin is elected, for the rebels will see that the people of the North are determined, and will lose heart to continue a fruitless struggle.

This is an important matter. It involves a question whether thousands of lives and millions of treasure shall be saved. They can and will be if the people of this State, casting aside all mere party predilections, will at the coming election, vote so that the result will strike terror to the hearts of the Rebels. A Union victory in October in this State will be worth as much towards hastening peace as a decisive triumph of our arms in the field. Prolong this war unnecessarily, or bring it to a conclusion if it were possible on the terms proposed by Copperhead journals, and the home of every taxpayer and laborer would for years feel the burden of oppressive taxation.

This is a subject which should engage the calm, intelligent attention of every thoughtful man. Let him choose carefully, for a mistake in October next may be a source of keen regret for years. Rest assured that the path of duty is trodden by such pleasant companions as happiness and prosperity, individual and national.

* * *

A SOLDIER in the 104th Pa. Regiment, now before Charleston, in a recent letter says:

"Does not every one who has a friend or relative in the army desire to see the man elected who he knows by experience will care for that friend or relative? Will not every person who has any one soldiering whom he esteems, vote for his soldier-relative's best friend—Governor Curtin? I suppose some one will object that Curtin is a Republican. Now can anybody be so absurd as to vote for a Copperhead because the Union nominee is a Republican? I hope any true Democrat who has a son or relative in the army will not vote against their best friend. The breeders of and sympathizers with treason must be laid out. If a man won't sustain the war and the soldiers, he is not fit to live under our Government. To place a Copperhead at Harrisburg would be more disastrous to our cause than an invasion of our State by the rebels. Let every patriot aid in re-electing our just, kind and able Governor."

"The Hand is Dead."

An Incident in the Tour of Gov. Curtin

[From the Phila. Press.]

The panorama of life, in times such as these, is thrillingly varied, intensely enthusiastic, wonderfully attractive, and decidedly interesting. In thus speaking, we allude particularly to that class of public men who occupy an exalted and proud position in State or National affairs. Of this class, Gov. Andrew G. Curtin has a prominent place before the people of the State—in fact, we may truly say, the world. In his present tour, an incident occurred that caused the tear of sympathy to start in the eye of the Governor.—He had addressed a large meeting at Catasauqua, in the mountain region.—As the sun was fast receding behind the mountain-top, and casting a long shade in the valley, the Governor took passage in the train bound for more level regions. He arrived in Philadelphia in due time, having been met halfway by Colonel W. B. Mann, and by him and two other warm admirers was conducted to the Continental, where he sought repose. His nature was well-nigh exhausted. The want of sleep, the fatigue of travel, the eventful scenes of his life, the universal handshakings, the surrounding crowds, the vivacity and vociferations of the thronging multitude, all of which he had so recently passed through, made it necessary for retirement.

He was to start the next day on some business relative to the defence and protection of the State, in case of another rebel raid, which seemed to be projected.

About ten o'clock in the morning there appeared in the vestibule of the Continental, a well dressed young lady. She was by herself. Her face betokened hard usage, that had added to her appearance ten years to her natural life. She attracted more than ordinary attentions of the throng moving to and fro through the main avenue of that palatial building. She maintained her silence, and appeared wrapped in deep thought.

Presently Colonel Wm. B. Mann came down the large winding marble steps; a slight tap on his shoulder caused him to stop. The young woman stood before him, and said: "Sir, you are Wm. B. Mann, I believe."

"I am, madam, what do you wish?"

"I desire to see Governor Curtin."

"Well, madam, he is very much engaged at present; is your business pressing—is it of a public character?"

"I desire to see him; I have come all the way from Ohio for the purpose. I have been to Catasauqua, but the train was too late; I arrived in the city this morning and must see him; he is the only dear friend I have on earth."

Such an appeal was resistless. The gallantry of Col. Mann, as well as his business, could brook no delay. He retired for a moment, and presently ushered the strange lady into the presence of the Governor.

"Oh! Governor, I am so glad to see you," said she, as she placed her left arm upon his shoulder and imprinted a kiss upon his manly forehead.

"Madam," said he, quite overcome, "to what am I indebted for this unexpected salutation?"

"Sir, do you not know me?"

"Take a chair," said the Governor, blandly, at the same time extending one of the handsomest in the room.

Col. Mann and the few gentlemen present at once became interested in the scene, and silently looked on.

"Shortly after the battle of Antietam you were upon that bloody field," said she to the Governor.

"I was," replied the Governor, thoughtfully, with a sigh as the fearful scenes of carnage were thus unexpectedly brought to his memory.

"You administered to the wants of the wounded and the dying."

"It was my duty, as a feeling man."

"You did your duty well. Heaven alone will reward you, sir, for in this life there is no reward adequately expressive of the merits due you. You, sir, imparted consolation and revived the hopes of a dying soldier of the 28th Ohio. He was badly wounded in the arm; you lifted him into an ambulance and, the blood dripping from him, stained your hands and your clothing. That soldier was as dear to me as life itself."

"A husband?" said the Governor.

"No, sir."

"A brother, perhaps."

"No, sir."

"A father?"

"No, sir."

"A son?"

"No, sir."

"A lover?"

"No, sir."

The little party around were more interested than ever. If not a father, husband, brother, son, or lover, who, then, could it be?

"My dear madam," said the Governor, at length breaking the silence, "this is an enigma to me. Please explain more about the gallant soldier of Ohio."

"Well, sir, that soldier gave you a ring—C. E. D. were the letters engraved on the interior. That is the ring now upon your little finger. He told you to wear it, and carefully have you done so."

The Governor pulled off the ring, and sure enough the letters were there.

"The finger that used to wear that ring will never wear it any more.—The *hand is dead* but the soldier still lives, thanks to your kind attention on that bloody field."

The whole scene was yet a problem that even the sagacity of Colonel Mann could not solve. The Governor was now more interested than ever.

"Well, madam, said he, "tell me all about it. Is this ring yours? Was it given to you by a soldier whom you loved?"

"I loved him as I loved my life; but he never returned that love. He had more love for his country than for me; I honor him for it. That soldier who placed that little ring upon your finger stands before you." So saying, the strange lady arose from her chair and stood before the Governor.

The scene that now ensued we leave to the imagination of the reader. A happy hour passed. The girl who had thus introduced herself was Catharine E. Davidson, of Sheffield, Ohio. She was engaged to be married, but her future husband responded to the call of the President, and she followed him by joining another regiment. He was killed in the same battle where she fell wounded. She is alone in the world, her father and mother having departed this life years ago. She was the soldier of the 28th Ohio who had placed the ring upon the finger of Governor Curtin, for the kind attention given her upon the bloody field of Antietam.

The right arm had been amputated about half way between the elbow and the shoulder. The interview finally ended, and having at last seen her benefactor, she bade him and his friends adieu, taking with her an order, bearing the bold signature of A. G. Curtin for one of Palmer's patent arms.

We had an interview with the heroine. She was modest, although she had led the life of a "bold soldier boy." She was loud in her praise of Governor Curtin, and is firm in the belief that through his hardworking energy, powers of physical endurance, and great courage, he saved the lives of ten thousand soldiers, many of whom *still live* to bless his name as one of the "few immortal, not born to die."

The Voice of our Volunteers.

Their Appeal to loyal Pennsylvanians

IN CAMP IN VIRGINIA, Sept. 4, '63.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Officers of the Pennsylvania Brigade of Birney's Division.

Fellow-Citizens:—We cannot close our eyes to the fact that the interests of the gallant men under our command now fighting to perpetuate the Republic and the Union, may be jeopardized in the approaching political contest in our State; and much as we dislike associating ourselves in any way with politics, we feel necessitated to say something to those whose suffrages may be productive of immense good or incalculable harm. We think we "have done the State some service," and we feel that a grateful people will acknowledge it. We look back at the glorious campaign of the last few months, and thank God for giving us strength to drive the invader from the loyal soil of good old Pennsylvania. We feel that we deserve your thanks, feel also that we shall receive them, and in that spirit would suggest how the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania can best testify their appreciation of the achievements of the soldiers in the field.

We are upon the eve of bringing to a triumphant close the most cruel, uncalled for, and unrighteous rebellion that history records—a rebellion having for its object not only the destruction of the most liberal Government Heaven ever smiled upon but the establishment of an oligarchy to which the free men of the North should bend their knee. We have defeated these traitors in their every effort; we now hold their armies in check, ready and willing at any moment to strike the fatal blow which shall restore a lasting peace; but to accomplish this grand result we must have aid from home—aid not only in the shape of men, but patriotic and enthusiastic support of the Government. This is not the hour to retire from a contest which promises so glorious a termination; it is the time when every known agency of power should be devoted to the Government, that, by one grand blow, the traitors in arms may be compelled to sue for mercy, and the traitors at home be silenced forever.

We are prepared to make any and every sacrifice, even of our lives, for the public good; but we must be careful that, while doing this, a wily enemy in the rear is not permitted to undo what we have accomplished; and we therefore, (being deprived of the right ourselves,) delegate to you, fellow-citizens, the glory of crushing out of existence the cowardly traitors in your midst, who are your enemies, our enemies, the enemies of government, and the enemies of truth. This you can do at the ballot-box by supporting only those men who have sustained, and will in the future sustain, the national government. This is all we ask. It is very little to ask of loyal men.—We ask it as a right.

At the coming election you will have presented to you for your suffrages his Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, who we claim the privilege of calling "The Soldiers' Friend." It is unnecessary to tell you with what affection, esteem and regard we value him. There is no Pennsylvania soldier in the field who does not owe a debt of gratitude to our present Governor. But apart from this private worth, we regard him as the representative of the Government of the United States, and an earnest supporter of an unflinching prosecution of the war. Unless such men are sustained by our friends at home, our labors have gone for nothing.

Chas H T Collis, Col. comd'g Brigade.
Z Ring Jones, Brigade Surgeon.
R Dale Benson, Lt. and A S S Genl.
R N Torrey, Lt. and A A Q M.
C A Craig, Col 105th P V.
Wm Watson, Surgeon 105th P V.
H M Coon, Q M 105th P V.
Adam Wenger, Asst Surg. 105th P V.
Jos Craig, Adjutant 105th P V.
Jos Hamilton, Capt Co I, 105th P V.
Chas E Patton, Capt co C, 105th P V.
John Dougherty, Capt co F, 105th P V
W S Barr, Capt co B, 105th P. V.
N J Clyde, Capt co A, 105th P V.
G C Patterson, 2d Lt co E, 105th P V
Jas Sydling, 2d Lt co D, 105th P V.
E H Minich, 2d Lt co G, 105th P V.
O C Redic, 2d Lt co I, 105th P V.
James Miller, 2d Lt co K, 105th P V.
A J Shipley, 1st Lt co E, 105th P V.
Geo Van Vleit, 1st Lt co H, 105th P V
J A Danks, Major comm'd'g 63d P V.
Jno McClellan, capt co E, 63d P V.
Wm P Hunker, capt co A, 63d P V.
Isaac Morehead, capt co G, 63d P V.
I N Fenstermaker, 1st Lt co F, 63d P V
John A Young, Adjutant 63d P V.
Wm McIntosh, 1st Lt co I, 63d P V.
W Haymaker, 1st Lt and Q M 63d P V
D Crawford, 1st Lt co I, 63d P V.
Robt Houston, 2d Lt co I, 63d P V.
J S Wilson, 1st Lt co C, 63d P V.
G W Kettenberg, 2d Lt co C, 63d P V
A G Williams, 2d Lt co E, 63d P V.
J G Stevenson, 2d Lt co B, 63d P V.
N C McMorris, Asst. Surgeon, 63d P V
G Emanuel Gross, capt co D, 63d P V
Gerald D O'Farrel, Asst Surg 63d P V
Thos Cahoon, 2d Lt co D, 63d P V,
W J Miller, 2d Lt co D, 63d P V.
Henry Munns, 2d Lt co G, 114th P V.
J M Cummins, Surgeon 114th P V.
J A Hawks, Asst. Surgeon, 114th P V
D H Bartine, " "
A W Steele, 2d Lt co K, 114th P V,
A S Newlin, 1st Lt co G, 114th P V.
W C Crugan, 1st Lt co D, 114th P V,
E A Spaulding, capt com 141st P V.
Mason Long, 2d Lt com co E, 141st P V
John L Gyle, 2d Lt co H, 141st P V.
James Van Auken, Lt comd'g co A.
W J Cole, 1st Lt co F, I, C, 141st P V
E B Brainerd, Lt and A A 141st P V.
Peter Sides, Col. comd'g 57th P V.
I Garretson, 1st Lt and Q M 57th P V
W T McAdam, chaplain 57th P V.
F H Leet, Assistant Surgeon.
J R Lyons, capt co A, 57th P V.
L Cameron, 2d Lt co F, 57th P V,
L D Bumpus, capt co I, 57th P V.
George Clark, capt co F, 57th P V.
John Bowers, 1st Lt co I, 57th P V.
Franklin V Shaw, 1st Lt co H,
John M Robinson, 2d Lt co K,
Paul F Whitehead, Lt and Acting Adjutant, 68th Regiment, P V.
A J Herr, Surgeon 68th P V.
J C Wilson, Asst Surgeon 68th P V.
Michael Fulmer, capt co K, 68th P V.
James McCullion, capt co D, 68th P V
G G Murgatroyd, capt co A, 68th P V
Thos H Stinson, 2d Lt co C, 68th P V
Francis M Tietjen, Lt co E, 68th P V.
David Albright, Lt co H, 68th P V.

Another Draft Dependant Upon the Result of the October Elections.

An officer of the regular army, and a gentleman who has had much intercourse with conservative men in the South within the last six weeks recently wrote to a citizen of Harrisburg, and in the course of his letter discussing the possible speedy end of the war, he says:

If the result of the election in Ohio and Pennsylvania should be adverse to the National Administration; that is, if the political opponents of Lincoln succeed in throwing the influence of Ohio and Pennsylvania against the National Government, the war must either be given up at once as hopeless, or another draft must immediately be resorted to, by which our forces in the field may be doubled. My reason for this position may be thus briefly stated: Thousands of people in the South who were at first impetuous in their haste for the precipitation of rebellion, are now convinced that the struggle for a separate Southern government is hopeless. They are satisfied, that the south, alone cannot cope with the Government, and unless the confederacy secure speedy assistance either from England, France, or the Democratic party of the free States, the Davis government must collapse.—That France or England will render this much desired assistance, is not possible. If the confederacy should prove a success, both England and France will be prompt to give it recognition. But they will never give it any more aid than the use of money. *Frenchmen nor Englishmen will not fight for slavery.* Hence the rebels only dare look to the leaders of the now Democratic party for the aid which neither France or England can give, because these leaders have heretofore not only acted in alliance with the slaveholders while they were preparing the machinery of rebellion, but they eat dirt at the feet of those rascals while they were throttling the Government and robbing the Treasury. If the Democracy succeed in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the rebels will accept the success as the evidence of the unpopularity of the efforts making by the Government to preserve the Union.—To-day, in fact, it is understood in the South, that the only issue involved in the election in Pennsylvania, is as to whether the Government should be maintained or overthrown. *If the people of Pennsylvania elect Woodward, it will be accepted as a decision against the Government, and the purpose of the people of the Keystone State to repudiate the laws and the Constitution!* When such a result becomes known in the South, (and, should it occur, there will be no time lost in communicating the fact,) thousands of Union men will have no choice as to what to do. They will be compelled to join the rebel ranks by the force of circumstances. Every rebel army will thus be swelled to twice its present numbers. And what will the National authorities be compelled to do, confronted by such a State of affairs? They will either be forced to abdicate in favor of Jeff. Davis and his associates in crime, or they will be compelled to resort to another draft.—The positions as I here state them are well understood at the South. Would to God that they were as well understood and appreciated at the North!"

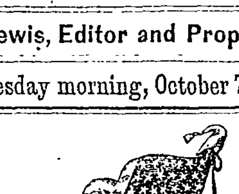
We deem the above sufficient to arrest the attention of every candid man in the State. Here it is plainly set forth, by an officer of great experience, and one, too, whom we know to have voted against Andrew G. Curtin at the last Gubernatorial election, that unless Andrew G. Curtin is re-elected Governor of Pennsylvania, such will be the result of his defeat on the people of the South, that another draft will immediately become necessary, in order to meet the increased strength of every rebel army. It is a fair statement, based on what are plain facts.—We submit these facts to the honest consideration of the voters of Pennsylvania!

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, October 7, 1863



Our Flag Forever.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. DANIEL AGNEW,

of Beaver County.

UNION DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR SENATOR.

George W. Householder, of Bedford.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly,
DAVID ETNIER, of Cromwell.
For Prothonotary,
WILLIAM C. WAGONER, of Brady.
For Register and Recorder,
D. W. WOMELSDORF, of Franklin.
For Treasurer,
DAVID BLACK, of Huntingdon.
For County Commissioner,
JOHN HOUSEHOLDER, of Penn.
Director of the Poor,
JOHN LOGAN, of Barree.
For Auditor,
ABRAHAM HARNISH, of Morris.
For Coroner,
WM. M. PHILIPS, of Alexandria.

COUNTY MEETINGS.

Friends of the Government and our Brave "Boys,"

RALLY!

Union meetings will be held at the following places, and able speakers will be present:

At Coffee Run, Wednesday eve, Oct 7
Scottsville, Wednesday even'g, Oct. 7
Trough Creek Meeting House, Thursday evening, Oct. 8.
Calvin, Friday evening, Oct. 9.
Warm Springs, Friday evening, Oct. 9
Orbisonia, mass meeting, Friday, Oct. 9th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Dudley, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1 o'clk, p m
At School House near Peter Graiger's, Warriorsmark ridge, Saturday eve, Oct. 10.
Saulsburg, Monday, Oct. 12, at 1 o'clk.
McAlevy's Fort, Monday eve, Oct. 12.
Huntingdon, Monday even'g, Oct. 12.

No News.

We have had but very little war news for a week past. There has not been any fighting. The armies are in motion and we may have important news soon. The great battles of the war will be fought in Ohio and Pennsylvania on Tuesday next, and we are very sure the Secesh will be completely routed.

The District and County Ticket.

Union voters of Huntingdon county, vote the Union ticket as you find it on the opposite page. You cannot do better by scratching a single name.—They are loyal men themselves, and they support the great Union National organization of the country. Vote the full ticket and crush treason to the earth. And vote for the Amendments to the Constitution that the soldiers in the service of their country may at the earliest day possible, have the right to vote.

The Effect of the Treasonable Speeches on the Soldiers.—Upwards of a hundred soldiers, of the invalid corps, are stationed at the Court House. Almost every man has been wounded in battle. They occupied the Court room as their quarters, and as it was very disagreeable out-doors last Friday, they were compelled to listen to the bogus Democratic speakers. But the treason of the speakers had no other effect upon them than to make them stronger in the faith. At the close of the meeting in the afternoon, and also at the close of the one at night, the soldiers gave three cheers for Andy Curtin. This kind of free speech by the soldiers made the bogus Democratic Southdown rebels feel *very* bad.

ASK YOURSELF.—If Jeff Davis had the power to elect the Governor of Pennsylvania this fall, whom would he choose? G. W. Woodward, who with brazen effrontery from the very steps of Independence Hall, upheld the right of secession and the blessings of slavery, or an Andrew G. Curtin, who with untiring energy has urged forward troops and supplies to the national armies; who has visited and succored our wounded soldiers, and has brought back the bodies of our heroes slain, to repose beneath the soil they loved so well?

HOW TO VOTE.

Patriots need not be long in doubt as to how they should vote. Let them ascertain which ticket Jeff. Davis and the rebels wish elected and *vote against that ticket*. They will be sure to vote right.

SEVERAL communications laid aside for want of room.

Democracy in 1848.

In 1848, Morris Longstreth was Canal Commissioner. His name was mentioned as one of the Democratic candidates for nomination for Governor. The other prominent candidates were Jeremiah S. Black and Wm. Bigler, both of whom are now on the stump for Woodward. Those opposed to Mr. Longstreth's nomination, the friends of Bigler and Black, got out a "Circular" which was sent all over the State, one of which we yet have possession of, in which they take this position:

"If Mr. Longstreth is nominated for Governor, what will be the position of the party? This will somewhat depend upon his attitude! *He ought to resign, for Democracy is now founded upon strict principles, and whatever inconvenience may result to the party from his resignation, its men are too sound to permit such a sacrifice of principle, such a display of inconsistency, as his retention of office would develope.*"

After stating the results that would follow if he did resign, and quoting the facts that in similar circumstances Gen. Cass, Gen. Jackson, and John J. Crittenden had resigned, the Circular goes on to say:

In case Mr. Longstreth does not resign, his conduct will be misunderstood and misrepresented. It will be said that he is not confident of success and holds on to his present office upon the adage that "a bird in hand is worth two in the bush" and indeed well-written arguments in favor of this position can be found in the Democratic papers opposed to Judge Banks in 1841, and in the papers of the day, urging the same thing in relation to General Taylor.

Besides there are many Democrats who regard his retention of office as improper and in violation of Democratic principle. The law authorising the election of Canal Commissioners by the people was intended to separate that office from Executive influence, but this evil would be encountered in spirit by the Governor-elect attempting to perform these duties. *He would then concentrate two influences, which Democracy abhors, he would be placed in glaring contrast with the Democrats we have already named who have acted otherwise, He would be preventing a choice by the people for nearly a year, in a vacancy that he foresaw and which ought to be filled at the October election, and all this, for the anti-Democratic purpose of appointing his own successor, a thing regarded as the essence of aristocracy, at open war with every principle of popular government.*"

Will Judge Black and Wm. Bigler see to it that their candidate shall not in 1863, do what they pronounced in 1848, "*a thing regarded as the essence of aristocracy, at open war with every principle of* POPULAR *government?*" We shall see. But how very Democratic it was for the Convention which nominated Judge Woodward to instruct him to hold on for the very purpose of doing this thing which is "*the essence of aristocracy, at open war with every principle of popular government.*" Truly the Democracy of 1863, in the hands of the Reeds, Ingersolls, Whartons, and weak-kneed Biglers, when tested by old time teachings, has got to be a very shabby affair. Its old friends don't recognise the shameless imposture. They recollect however, that Longstreth was nominated, did not resign, and was defeated. The warning is significant!

Who Are Democrats?

We hear a certain class of men say that there are as many *Democrats* in the loyal army as there are Republicans. We do not deny this—but we do deny that they are *bogus* Democrats—we do deny that they are Jeff Davis Democrats—we do deny that they are anti-war Democrats—and we do deny that they are in favor of the election of Woodward. All men who are in favor of making war and sustaining it against *traitors*, are *Democrats*. Do you find the present *bogus* Democratic party arrayed against the traitors' rebellion? No. You find them opposed to the war, and arrayed against our Government and the war party. The leading speakers of the *bogus* Democracy have not a word to say to encourage our soldiers—not a word to say to persuade men to go to the assistance of our brave "boys" in front of the enemy—not a word to say against the atrocities of the rebels.—To come home—who has ever seen in the *Monitor* any article denouncing the rebels, or any article exposing their cruelties practiced upon Union soldiers and upon Union citizens in the South? Men are best known by the company they keep. If you find them in the company of the Vallandighamites, the Seymourites, the Woodwardites, you will be very safe in classing them with the Jeff Davisites—*traitors to their country*—or dupes of traitors.

Bear in Mind.

That Brough will be elected over Vallandigham in Ohio, by 100,000 majority. Think, that if Curtin should be elected in Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority, the rebels will be completely disheartened and speedily throw down their arms. The result will be the more certain as all chance of foreign intervention in behalf of the rebels has passed away. England won't meddle, and France is afraid. Now, if the friends of the drafted men want them to return home in a few months, let them vote the Union ticket. The election of Curtin will shorten the war, showing as it will that the people of the North are united and resolved. This is a fact that is undoubted. So vote then, on Tuesday, as to secure a speedy peace, and a return to their homes of your friends.

The Gathering of Traitors.

On Friday afternoon last, the bogus Democracy of the county held a mass meeting in the Court House. During the afternoon the room was pretty well filled with rebels and Union men, but in the evening there was room for hundreds not there. We were anxious to know what the *distinguished* speakers would have to say—what they could say to influence loyal men to vote for Woodward. Several of their big guns were on hand—Northrop and Carraghan of Philadelphia, Witte of Montgomery, and Kane of Fayette. We listened attentively to every speech made, and if we had not known that it was a bogus Democratic meeting, we would have sworn that it was an out-and-out secession meeting—a meeting of genuine Southern rebels—and no Union man could come to any other conclusion. *Not a word* was uttered by any one of the speakers favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebels. From the beginning to the end of every speech there was nothing but abuse of the President and Governor Curtin. Even our soldiers were denounced for destroying property of the rebels and otherwise *hurting* them. The first speaker Mr. Northrop, said:—"The war was a wicked policy."—"You must relax the hand of blood before you can secure peace."—"The man that preaches loyalty and the Union is a fool."—"It is a war to free the niggers, and to place them on an equality with the white." This last sentence was lustily cheered by Speer—perhaps he was thinking of "Spotty." Then he said, "The Democratic party would visit the vengeance of the laws upon the Abolitionists"—but he had not a word to say about visiting the vengeance of the laws upon the traitors who are murdering our sons, brothers and fathers, and trying to destroy the best Government on earth. Witte said Democrats did volunteer when the war first commenced, but they would not do so now, and never would until the war was carried on as they would dictate. He said they would elect Woodward and Vallandigham, and with the assistance of Seymour of New York, and Parker of New Jersey, they would have the power to *compel* the President to do just as they would ask him to do. Kane *lied* from the beginning to the end of his speech, and *he* knew it, and every reading man knew it, and yet the poor miserable *party* dupes, and *party* leaders, cheered every falsehood he uttered. We have not time to refer to all the teachings of the rebel speakers. We would like to have their speeches in print for general circulation, and we know the eyes of hundreds of voters would be opened to the fact that the leaders of the bogus Democratic organization are leagued with Jeff Davis to destroy our Government that the white *poor* man may be brought to a level with the negro slave. Provost Marshall Campbell would have discharged nothing more than his duty if he had arrested Northrop, Witte and Carraghan, and sent them below to answer for their treasonable speeches. But perhaps it is as well they have their liberty, as their speeches will make votes for Curtin, and on the 2nd Tuesday of October the loyal people will hole the traitors and their treason. One Democrat who occupied a seat within the bar, and who cheered at almost everything that was said until Witte commenced to abuse Gen. Butler, left his seat, declaring that he had got into the wrong company and would now vote for Curtin. Others left no better pleased with the treasonable proceedings.

Seymour is Governor of New York, Seymour was elected by the bogus Democracy. Seymour is responsible for the many lives lost and property destroyed during the bloody riot in New York. Thirty thousand of our brave soldiers are there to prevent the "friends" of Seymour from again rebelling against the Government, which would not be necessary if the Governor was a loyal man. These thirty thousand soldiers should be with the army. If they had been with Rosecrans we would now be rejoicing over another great victory. But they must be kept in New York to prevent a rebellion in the North. Elect Woodward and thirty thousand more of our soldiers will have to be called home to protect the loyal people of Pennsylvania. *Bogus* Democracy and Southern traitors go hand in hand to destroy our Democratic Government. Vote for Woodward if you want traitors to rule in this State. Elect Woodward if you want to hear Jeff Davis, his army, and Northern traitors, rejoice. But if you want to hear the true Democrats shout, our brave soldiers shout, Union men of all parties not the dupes of traitors shout as men never shouted, elect Andrew Curtin, the loyal man and "Soldiers' Friend."

WE have heard of a farmer in Penn township, who intends to vote for Woodward, because he thinks that if Woodward should be elected, he would call home the Pennsylvania soldiers and the war would be at an end. This man has certainly received his ideas from Speer, Caldwell & Co., and is willing that the rebels shall overrun the North, and tax our loyal people to pay the expenses of their rebellion. A man who is in favor of calling our army from the battle-field is a traitor and should be pelted to death with rotten eggs.

☞ General B. F. Butler, in his great speech at Oxford, Chester county, last week, paid his respects to the Copperheads who are perpetually grumbling about the denial of "free speech" to the traitors and their abettors. Let them shoulder a musket and help put down the rebellion, and free speech will soon be restored. The General said:

"It is complained that the President suspended the *habeas corpus*. Now, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* is essentially a Democratic idea. It never was recommended to be suspended until by Thomas Jefferson, in the Burr rebellion. Who actually did suspend it? General Jackson, and he was a good Democrat. General Jackson not only suspended it but arrested the offender and imprisoned the judge. [Applause.] The suspension is therefore according to democratic practice.—But, without stopping to defend it on that ground, how can we get rid of it? End the rebellion. Do not interfere with the government. If it is feeble, give it your strength; if it is weak, give it your power; if it is unpatriotic, give it your patriotism. Go with me and end the rebellion, and there will be *no* further suspension of the *habeas corpus*. End the rebellion, and all our woes are ended. There will be no further drafts, no more increase of taxation, no more infringement of the liberty of speech."

OUR PLAIN DUTY.

The signal successes of the Government, and the desperate condition to which the Confederacy is reduced, are regarded by all as certain indications that the war of the rebellion is near its close. Somewhat prematurely, indeed, public attention is called to the discussion of questions connected with a reconstruction of the Union. For it is as true now, as at the commencement of the war, that, while a formidable enemy stands opposed to the Government endeavoring to overthrow it, the people have but one plain duty to perform. They must each and all give their individual and united influence in aiding those into whose hands, for the time being, the administration of the Government is confided. But the approach of a Presidential election threatens danger to the country, thro' the selfish and short-sighted policy of partizans, who are really more eager for the interests of certain political factions than they are for the welfare of the Union. They will not leave the scene of party strife to stand on a higher plain in defence of the great principles which are rudely assailed; and they will, if they can, draw the people into a contest about the distribution of offices, rather than keep distinctly in view the grand results which may be brought out of the Federal victories.

On the 18th of July, 1861, Mr Crittenden, of Kentucky, presented a resolution, subsequently adopted by both branches of Congress, with the exception of two votes (Breckinridge in the Senate and Burnett in the House,) which commenced with these emphatic words, that "*the present civil war has been forced upon us by the disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against this Government.*" For this resolution all the Democratic leaders, who were then in their seats, with the exceptions above named, and the entire Republican party, voted. And yet in flagrant contempt of this record and with a knowledge of it before him, Justice Woodward has the hardihood to come forward and to declare that the war was not begun by Secession, but that it was "caused" by a "malignant fanaticism," meaning, of course the Abolitionists and anti-slavery interests of the North.

THE rebel sympathising papers think it is only necessary for them to deny and denounce as lies every thing a loyal paper publishes, to enable them to control the unthinking masses of the people. What we have said of Judge Woodward, can be investigated if the parties most interested desire to do so. The proof will come from under Woodward's own roof if his nephew is a man of truth.

A Voice from the Army.

SIR: Please publish the following extract of a letter just received from Crab Orchard, Kentucky:

"A vote was taken in our regiment yesterday, and you can judge from the result how the soldiers stand on the issue now pending for Governor of Pennsylvania. Through the perils of ten battles, our regiment, the 51st P. V., has been reduced to less than 300 men fit for duty, and out of 236 votes cast (that being the number present with the regiment,) Judge Woodward received 28, and Governor Curtin 208. Is it any wonder the "Democracy" are afraid to allow the soldiers to vote, although they are all the time claiming to have a majority in the army?"

I am, &c., ARMA.

Ex-Vice President Dallas for Gov Curtin

The Bucks county *Intelligencer* says: "Among the distinguished democrats who have arrayed themselves on the side of the Union in the pending contest, and have expressed a determination to vote for the re-election of Gov. Curtin, the name of George M Dallas, of Philadelphia, has been mentioned. Mr. Dallas is a Democrat of such mature years, and such honorable standing in the nation, that none can accuse him of being actuated by personal or ambitious motives in taking this position. He realizes that the very life of the Union has been attacked by the traitors of the South, and that the only way to defeat their object is to stand firmly and unitedly by the Government that is endeavoring to suppress the rebellion. All honor to Mr. Dallas for his patriotic course!"

TO YOUNG DEMOCRATS.

Before you vote at the coming election read or inquire a little about the Hartford Convention, held during the war of 1812, and reflect upon the fate of its members. The country was at war with a powerful enemy; the government needed the support of every American citizen. Yet the members of that Convention met to embarrass the government, thus discouraging our own people and encouraging the English. Although they were good men socially and morally, and honest in their politics up to that time, yet they forgot the first duty of Americans.

And what was the fate of these Hartford Conventionists? The disgrace of that ill-timed, unpatriotic movement, clung to them during their lives. The community never forgot how in the hour of their country's peril those men placed themselves in opposition to a government striving to defeat the enemies of the country.—As for electing one of them to office, it was almost impossible. They were dishonored for life, and the ticket upon which any of their names appeared was almost certain to be defeated.

We are now in the midst of a war of infinitely greater proportions than that of 1812–15. The country is in vastly greater danger than it was then. Yet there are men now who instead of endeavoring, as they should, to sustain the government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, are doing all in their power secretly and openly to embarrass the government, to discourage our soldiers, to inspirit our enemies, and bring ruin upon the country. They are marked men—they will be disgraced forever. When the war ends, like the Hartford Conventionists, they will be execrated by honest patriotic men of all parties.

Will young Democrats just entering political life, join hands with such traitors? Will they meet with them, conspire with them, vote with them? If they do, they may as well cease to hope for future advancement in politics; the offices will not be for them; the respect and confidence of the people will be forfeited forever. In the present crisis the path of duty and patriotism is the way to success hereafter. Do not cast your first votes against your country. If patriotism will not, let policy prevent your doing this. Be good citizens and you will find that you are not only on the right side, but on the strong side now and in the future.

Judge Woodward and Secession—More Testimony.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30, 1863.—*Dear Sir:* Understanding that on a visit to Gettysburg, subsequently to the great battle at that place, you had opportunities of learning opinions of Judge Woodward, now a candidate for the office of Governor, in regard to the war, and believing that the public should be made acquainted with these opinions, we respectfully ask you to furnish us with your recollections in regard to them.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM H. KERN,
HENRY D. MOORE.

To Mr. GEORGE W. HART.

No. 666 NORTH EIGHT STREET, Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1863.—*Gentlemen:* Your favor of 30th ult. has been received. In answer, I would state that on the 7th of July last, the Tuesday after the battle of Gettysburg, I left my home in this city for the purpose of visiting the battle-field. At Wrightsville I took the stage and found myself in company with several gentlemen, one of whom was the Hon. George W. Woodward, who had then just been nominated for the office of Governor. I rode with him from Wrightsville to Gettysburg, and I also returned in his company from Gettysburg to York.

As we were journeying toward the battle-field, the conversation was naturally of the war, and at Oxford, in Adams county, there was quite a discussion between Judge Woodward and the Rev. Edward Strong, of New Haven, Connecticut, who was one of the party. Judge Woodward denounced the Administration and the war is very strong and decided terms. He said that it was an unconstitutional war and an abolition war, and that he had no interest whatever in the result, let this result be what it might; that it was a contest in which the North could gain neither credit nor honor; and this he believed would be the verdict of history.

I was with Judge Woodward for a good part of three days, in going and returning, and there was much more said by him to the same effect as the above, and there was not one word of sympathy uttered by him, in my hearing, for the Government or for those who were sacrificing their lives for its support. As a loyal citizen, who has always voted for Democratic nominees, I was shocked at the sentiments which were uttered by one who held a high judicial position, and who aspired to receive yet higher honor, from the State; and this conversation produced the same effect on other minds as on my own, for a gentleman who happened to hear a part of it remarked to me that the Judge had lost one Democratic vote.

As these remarks of Judge Woodward were in no wise private, I have frequently spoken of them to others; and I now, at your suggestion, place this letter at your disposal, to be used in any way that you may deem best calculated to promote the success of the cause of the Union, and to inform the people of the real sentiments of one of the candidates for whom they are called upon to vote.

I am, gentlemen, yours, respectfully
GEORGE W. HART.

To Messrs. Wm. H. Kern. and Henry D. Moore.

☞ Whoever votes for George W. Woodward for Governor will vote to sustain his favorite theory that human bondage and property in man is an *incalculable blessing*, and *divinely ordained*. They will also endorse the traitor Vallandigham at the same time. It is not the sort of vote they will be proud of in after life.

General Sigel in the Field!

The gallant Gen. F. Sigel, the hero of Pea Ridge and other battles, attended a Union meeting at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening last, and made a telling speech in favor of Curtin, Agnew and the Union.

"What our soldiers are doing in the field, that must we do at home," says every loyal Pennsylvanian: "If our brothers and our sons support the Government with the musket, shall we not support it with our vote?" "My son is in the army fighting for the Government," said a gray-haired farmer; "how would it look if I were to go and vote against it? If one man pulls one way, and another another, they don't accomplish much. It is like hitching a team to each end of a wagon, and attempting to drive both ways at once. You would be sure to pull the wagon to pieces; and that's all you'd do." But the men of Pennsylvania do not mean to pull the Union wagon to pieces, nor will they let the bogus Democracy do that either.

THE blackguard and traitor of the *Johnstown Democrat* denies that we were ever foreman of, or ever were employed in the Harrisburg *Keystone* office. He does things up clean. He can't get O. Barret, one of the present editors of the *Patriot* and *Union* to say as much. H. A. Boggs, Esq., of Johnstown, was one of the printers with us in the office at the time. A traitor can stoop *very low* to make a point.

THE *Monitor* has had much to say about Mr. Zentmyer having two sons in the army (there against his will)—and has had something to say for Mr. Massey, who is perhaps the best marksman in the county, and an able bodied young man, but he has never offered his services to try his rifle on his rebel friends. Mr. Wagoner, who is a candidate on the Union ticket in opposition to Mr. Massey, went to the battle-field in the nine months service and fought bravely until severely wounded at the battle of Antietam. The voters will remember this when they make up their ticket to vote. Vote for a soldier all the time.

JUDGE WOODWARD ON FOREIGNERS.—Referring to this subject, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens said to the meeting at Christiana:

"I was delegate in the Convention in which Judge Woodward offered an amendment to disfranchise foreigners. I remember distinctly Judge Woodward to say that he had long believed that foreigners should not be allowed to vote; and it grieves me much to see that nine-tenths of the voters of his party are foreigners. Will not these blind men ever see the light? But, though they should vote for him, he could not prevail. The election was already secured and Governor Curtin and the country might be congratulated in advance."

The Bucktail Brigade.

At a meeting of the 149th and 150th regiments of the Bucktail Brigade, at camp near Culpeper, Va., September 22, 1863, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Bucktail Brigade:

Resolved, That we deem it the sacred duty of every loyal citizen who desires the preservation of our national integrity and honor, the establishment of enduring peace and prosperity, to support by their suffrages no person who has not declared himself unconditionally for the war; that Governor Curtin, by his untiring efforts to aid in crushing the rebellion, and his attention to the wants of Pennsylvania soldiers, has proved himself in patriotism and ability second to none in the land.

Resolved, That, while we contend with armed foes in our front, we appeal to our friends at home to take warning by the fate of New York, with her Copperhead Governor, and the accompanying riots; and, laying aside all partisan feeling and prejudices, act only for the good of our country.

Resolved, That no citizen can give a clearer proof of devotion to his country, and appreciation of good government, than the soldier who offers his life to defend it; that Judge Woodward by his decision and disfranchising the soldier, has forfeited our confidence.

Resolved, That our national interests demand that our Executive, who has the organization of our State forces in his power, should be familiar with the interests of the service, and that it would be a sad calamity to entrust the administration of our State Government to a person of doubtful patriotism and loyalty.

Resolved, That as the election of a man, avowedly opposed to the war for Governor of our State would encourage the enemies of our country, we earnestly appeal to our friends in Pennsylvania to put forth every effort to elect an able statesman, a true patriot, the soldiers' friend, by rallying unitedly to the standard of Freedom, Union, and Andrew G. Curtin.

W. S. PINE, Capt. Co. E,
150th Regt., P. V., Chairman.
J W RISINGER, Captain Co. H, 150th Regt., P. V., Secretary.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County.

The Union County Committee having placed me upon the county ticket as a candidate for the office of Coroner, without my knowledge or consent, and holding the position of judge of the election in my district, I most respectfully decline being a candidate for said office.

WILLIAM M. PHILLIPS,
Alexandria, Oct. 3, 1863.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County.

A paper in the county, and certain individuals have asserted that if I should be elected County Treasurer, the duties of the office would be attended to by some other person than myself. I have only to say, that if you elect me to that responsible post, I will, as it always has been my intention, attend to the duties of the office myself.

DAVID BLACK.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863–3t.

OUR brave "boys" in the army will rally round the flag, and the loyal freemen of the State will rally round the Soldiers' Friend.

A LITTLE PROVOKING.—On Friday last, as on other similar occasions, we noticed in the bogus Democratic crowd a large number of traitors and dupes of traitors, who make themselves very busy in every effort suggested by the *Monitor* faction to injure us in business. They perhaps have taken the advice of their friends or masters, and instesd of acting like honest men, they act the part of scoundrels by refusing to pay for what we in good faith gave them on time. Of course they want to "crush out" the *Globe*, and they think they "have us" if they refuse to pay their honest debts. Thank God, we are not dependent upon such mean scoundrels for our bread and 'tators. We can afford to lose what they honestly owe us and still live better than we ever have. The few hundred dollars the *bogus* Democracy owe us they can give to the support of treason, and still we can "live and grow fat." The loyal Democracy, the loyal people, are with us, and who shall make us afraid. The loyal people, our *friends*, have our thanks for the liberal support they give us.

Great Speech of Francis J. Grand,

Late one of the publishers and editors of "The Age" published in Philadelphia.

Mr. Grund spoke in Philadelphia on Monday evening of last week, to a large audience. We have room only for the closing part of his very able speech:

"If in the Gubernatorial struggle now before us, Mr. Justice Woodward—a gentleman whom I respect and admire for his many eminent qualities—stands openly, fairly, and not by implication or as a matter of policy at the eleventh hour, on the *war* platform: if he will boldly and unequivocally define his position on that most important question, and avow himself in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war till the rebels lay down their arms, I am with him, ready to advocate his claims with my lips and my pen to the best of my humble abilities. If, on the contrary, he does not stand on the war platform, or supports the war only conditionally; if he stands merely on a platform dictated by expediency; or if sharing the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, he holds as I honestly believe he holds, that the Federal Government has no right to coerce one or more sovereign States which dare to raise the standard of secession and rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States then, whatever objection I might heretofore have had to the re-election of Governor Curtin, I shall vote and labor for the success of that nominee, whose election will best secure the hearty co-operation of the patriotic people of Pennsylvania in the holy work of conquering and utterly crushing this wicked rebellion and in restoring in the only way which is now open to us, the integrity, power, and prosperity of the whole country.—This is not the time for the candidates for office to conceal or disguise their political principles. The rebels boast of the sympathy of the Democratic party in the free States. Their warlike operations and the actions of the Government of France and England will depend on the result of the coming elections, and a fearful responsibility attaches to the ballot of every citizen. I am not to be deceived by political platforms. I know that these platforms are constructed by politicians, not by statesmen; with a view to entrap unwary voters, and not as rules of action binding on the candidates after their election. I know that the bulk of the democratic party, in spite of the professions of its cunning leaders, stands on the peace-platform and that, if it were to succeed, the rebels would take a fresh start, and the Government of France and England, which are now, by the union of the North deterred from intervening in our national quarrel, would no longer hesitate to act, if assured of the good wishes, if not of the active co-operation, of a powerful party in the free States.

Neither am I to be misled by the false cry of "the constitution and the Union." The Breckinridge Democrats and the sympathizers with the rebellion do not mean the Constitution and the Union as the people understand them. The "Constitution" with these Democrats is a mere "Federal compact between sovereign States," not a national character binding the people of all the States indissolubly under one and the same supreme Government; and the "Union" with them, is not an organized whole, but a mere complex of States, adhering to each other as long as it may suit their pleasure.—when they clamor for "the Constitution and the Union," they mean "the Federal compact, and the right of the sovereign States to secede from it;" but they have a care not to inscribe such a miserable motto on their banners.—They know that the truth would confound them and ruin their prospects forever.

Morality, religion, and the Constitution have been taxed by the sachems of the Democratic party to show that the rebellion cannot be subdued by war, and some political sophists have actually labored to prove this by the teachings of history. But we have all heard of a certain great rebellion which took place long before our time, though we still feel the effects of it in our moral and physical condition.—Well this great rebellion was effectually put down py a fierce and angry war, the glorious incidents of which have furnished the theme of the noblest epic in the English language.—It was the war of rebellious Satan against the heavenly hosts, and the Prince of darkness was defeated, though his resolution and valor challenged that species of admiration which is now so liberally bestowed, by some of our fellow-citizens, on the "chivalry" of the Southern traitors.—The cause of good government triumphed then, and, with the assistance of the Divine Ruler of the universe, will triumph now. This country is too young and powerful, its resources are too abundant, and the spirit of its people is too patriotic and indomitable, to perish in the midst of its glorious achievements by the hands of political assassins.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, October 7, 1863

A Bold Forgery.

The following statement by Peter Swoope, Justice of the Peace of this place, speaks for itself. The *Monitor* faction must be hard put to, when they resort to making use of means so dishonorable, *to deceive the people.* Read the statement, and then say whether the traitors who control that sheet are worthy of belief.

HUNTINGDON, Oct. 5th 1863.

I, Peter Swoope, of the borough of Huntingdon, do affirm that the statement published in a late number of the "Monitor," over the signature of Michael Quarry, of Union township, Huntingdon county, to the effect that Samuel H. Shoemaker, Esq., had proposed to release said Michael Quarry from arrest as a deserter, upon condition that he would vote for A. G. Cur-Curtin at the coming election, and purporting to have been sworn to at my office, *was not so sworn to at my office or in my presence.* And I do further affirm *that my name was attached to said statement without my knowledge or consent*, and that no affidavit was ever made before me by said Michael Quarry, other than to his discharge from the service.

PETER SWOOPE, J. P.

HOW SOLDIERS VOTE.

HEADQUARTERS 110TH PA. VOLS.,
Near Culpeper, Va., Sept. 30, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—As Penna. Regiments in the Army of the Potomac nearly all held elections to see the vote between Curtin and Woodward, we held one also. I give you the vote of our regiment, and it may be taken as a fair sample of the way Penna. soldiers would vote were they home, as our Regiment was gotten up under a Democratic organization:

Commissioned officers present 12
Enlisted men " 173

185

	Curtin.	Woodward.
Com. officers,	11	1
Enlisted men,	145	28
	156	29

Curtin's majority over Woodward, 127

OFFICIAL: ISAAC ROGERS,
Maj. Comdg. 110th P. V.
WILL. CUNNINGHAM, Adjt.

A GOOD TIME.—On Thursday morning last, in company with Colonel William Dorris, S. T. Brown and Henry McMonigle, we left the ancient borough for Jackson township. It was our first visit there, and we must confess we were more agreeably disappointed than we have ever been. We had no idea that people lived as much at *home* there as they do. More beautiful or better farms cannot be found in any other part of the State. We completely "taken down," and really fell in love with that township and its *Union* citizens. In the afternoon, a Union meeting was held at "Steffy's," a hotel where we sat down to a "tip top" dinner, and of course we did it full justice. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Samuel Stewart, an old line Democrat, to the chair; A. McDonal, John Love, Joseph McElry also true Democrats, with other gentlemen of the Union party, took seats as Vice Presidents and Secretaries. It was a genuine Democratic Union meeting, and it was ably addressed by Col. Dorris and Mr. Brown.

Early in the evening our party started for Greenwood Furnace, where we arrived in good time, and were handsomely cared for then, and until morning by the gentlemanly manager of the Furnace, Mr. John Withers. A Union meeting was also held at this place, John Love, Esq., of Barree, a fighting Democrat, occupying the chair. It was ably addressed by Col. John A. Wright, S. T. Brown, Esq., Col. Dorris, and Esquire Love. At both meetings there were many old Democrats who cannot support Woodward the *bogus* Democratic candidate. Both meetings adjourned with hearty cheers for Lincoln, our army and the soldiers' friend Andy G. Curtin.

We left the Furnace on Friday morning, and arrived at home, thro' a heavy rain, in time to hear the speakers of the bogus Democracy preach their treason in the Court House. We shall not soon forget our pleasant trip to Jackson, and the many friends we met with there.

SPRUCE CREEK.—On Saturday evening, in company with several gentlemen, we attended a Union meeting at Spruce Creek. A good meeting had been held in the afternoon, with John S. Isett, an old Democrat, in the chair. It was ably addressed by Hon. Steel Blair, of Hollidaysburg. At the evening meeting, Mr. B. F. Brown, also a Democrat, occupied the chair. The able speakers, David Blair, A. W. Benedict, J. Sewell Stewart, Esqs., the chairman of the meeting, did the cause full justice, and we are very sure Curtin stock was fully as high at the close of the meeting as it was at the commencement. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

Early in the evening a number of rebels arrived in front of Haslet's hotel, in a carriage, who had been attending a bogus Democratic meeting in Warriorsmark township Before they left their seats they cheered for "Vallandigham, Jeff Davis and Woodward," They could not do anything else if they believed the teachings of the *bogus* Democratic leaders. They are on a fair way to h—l, or some other place where Union men do not congregate.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.—One of the Broad Top Woodward Democrats, on Saturday morning last, told us in presence of a crowd at the depot, that the delegation from Broad Top attending the "indignation meeting" in this place some months ago, came for the purpose of destroying the *Globe* office, but that they had been "*overruled*" after they had arrived here. We are very sorry they were "overruled," for it is very certain had they made the attempt, Woodward would have lost at least fifty votes in Carbon township and perhaps a few in this place.

GOOD FOR THE LADIES.—We are informed that at a bogus Democratic meeting in Clay township last week, at which there was a better attendance of ladies than of men, after "Spotted Nigger" Speer had concluded his abuse of the Union party and its candidates, the ladies gave three cheers for Curtin, and made him and little Bruce skedaddle for Orbisonia before they were ready. The "travelling bar" was not left behind.

General Meagher's Letter.

General Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish American patriot, and brilliant orator, was invited to address a Union meeting in Ohio, but being unable to attend sent a letter, from which we make the following extracts:

THE EFFECT OF ELECTING VALLANDIGHAM

Electing Mr. Brough, Ohio vindicates and fortifies the National Government. Electing Mr. Vallandigham, Ohio abandons, and, so far as one State can do so, weakens and prostrates it.—Electing Mr. Brough, Ohio stands true to the splendid soldiers, who, from the rocks of Gettysburg, hurled back a bold invasion—from the bluffs of Vicksburg broke the fetters of the Mississippi, consecrating it to freedom and the untrammelled service of a united people, and who, at this very hour, rain a deserved chastisement on the city in which the National flag was first struck down, and the torch of treason tossed aloft as the signal of revolt. Electing Mr. Vallandigham, Ohio turns her back on these brave men, disowns their service, discards the victories they have won, sends them a vote of repudiation instead of a vote of thanks, and, in place of cheering them on in their new enterprises, casts a cloud between them and their fame, their proud memories, their exalted purposes and hopes, making them feel that they have poured out their blood in the defeat of armed traitors in their front but to encounter the faithlessness and base ingratitude, or, at best, the equivocal recognition and impoverished praise of a mutinous party in their rear.

The New York *Post*, commenting on this excellent letter, remarks:

"The vigor and enthusiasm of Genl. Meagher's devotion to the Union has a double source; first, his genuine attachment to the country of his adoption, the happiness of whose people he has witnessed, and from whom he has ceived so many honors; and, secondly, his keen remembrance of his own dear native land, which has ever found a friend in us, and ever will find one, so long as it shall remain worthy of sympathy. But for us to be an efficient friend of any down-trodden nation we must keep united. Our moral as well as our physical power, our ability to influence councils of State, or to take part in their efforts at war, depends entirely upon the unity of the Republic. Break us up into fragmentary States, and our friendship, like our enmity, will become an indifferent quantity; but let us prove to mankind that we are able to crush the most formidable rebellion ever organized and maintain our institutions unhurt, and the very name of the free Republic is henceforth and forever a word of might all over the globe. Foreign-born citizens of common sense perceive this truth, and give their hands and hearts to the national cause."

General Meagher's remarks will apply with equal force to the contest in this State between Curtin and Woodward.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.—Robt. King has just returned from the city with a fine stock of gentlemen's dress goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., just the thing to fit out a gentleman with a handsome and serviceable suit of clothing. Give him a call and see his goods.

A new stock of Violins, Accordians and Mouth Organs, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

All the Patriotic Songs of the day, received as soon as published, and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Why is the negro the equal of a white man?—*Monitor.*

Because R. Milton Speer didn't reject the smiles of the "spotted nigger."

☞ Call at Westbrook's if you want to get a good article of Boots and Shoes for gentlemen or ladies' wear. A new stock has just been received.

GO TO THE POLLS EARLY,

And see that every Union vote in your district is brought to the polls and voted.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

October 5, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6,00@6,50
Common and Superfine	$5,00@5,37½
Rye Flour	$5,00
Corn Meal	℘ bl $4.00
Extra White Wheat	$1,40@1.55
Fair and Prime Red	$1,40@1,45
Rye	$1,10
Corn, prime Yellow	95
Oats	78
Cloverseed, ℘ 64 lbs	$5,25@5,50
Timothy	$2,50@3,00
Flaxseed	$2.75
Wool	70@78c
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ℘ bbl	$6,50@7,00
Extra do ℘ cwt	3,50
White Wheat	1,15
Red Wheat	1,10
Rye	80
Corn	100
Oats	60
Cloverseed	4,50
Flaxseed	1.50
Dried Apples	1,60
Butter	18
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1136 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Elizabeth J. Semple, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Elizabeth J. Semple, late of Jackson twp, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

JOHN A. WILSON,
EBENEZER E. McGILL,
Oct. 7, 1863-5t* Executors.

ABSTRACT OF EXEMPTIONS

Granted to Drafted Persons by the Board of Enrollment, in the Seventeenth District, State of Pennsylvania, during the week ending, Saturday, Sep. 26, '63 with the cause of exemption stated in each case:

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

1 George W Dean, Huntingdon, furnished substitute.
2 Henry A McGraw, Hollidaysburg, " "
3 William Matthews, England, alienage.
4 Moses Felmlee, Centre county, unsuitableness of age.
5 Charles Melas, Carbon tp., disability.
6 Philip McIntyre, " alienage.
7 John Hatton, " unsuitableness of age.
8 Morris P Barron, " " "
9 Erastus Black, " disability.
10 Luke Hillgrew, " unsuitableness of age.
11 Anthony McIntyre, " disability.
12 Thomas Phillips, " alienage.
13 I Semindinger, " "
14 Robert Hussey, " "
15 William Lewis, " "
16 L Semindinger, " disability.
17 James Lindsay, " alienage.
18 John Murphy, " "
19 Joseph Morrison, Huntingdon, disability.
20 Jos Barnard, Carbon tp., unsuitableness of age.
21 Wm J Ameriman, " paid commutation.
22 John Hillgrew, " unsuitableness of age.
23 Wm G Kelly, " disability.
24 Daniel S Davis, " unsuitableness of age.
25 John Dolan, " alienage.
26 Arthur J McHugh, " disability.
27 William Johns, " "
28 Casper Reecy, " "
29 Daniel Casey, " alienage.
30 Martin Kelly, " "
31 Evan S Davis, " unsuitableness of age.
32 George Bradley, " disability.
33 Andrew Wheeling, " "
34 Washington Reed, " "
35 James W McAteer, " alienage.
36 James Lanshaw, " unsuitableness of age.
37 Peter Barth, " furnished substitute.
38 Michael Miller, " alienage.
39 John Mack, " "
40 Henry Fletcher, " "
41 W E Hays, " paid commutation.
42 Thos J Richards, " "
43 Bernard McPhillips, " alienage.
44 Evan Morris, " "
45 Jacob Kyfer, " unsuitableness of age.
46 Joshua R Pheasant, " paid commutation.
47 James A Skiles, " disability.
48 J Calvin Neff, Porter tp., paid commutation.
49 Anthony Anderson, Tod tp., disability.
50 I J Atkinson, " unsuitableness of age.
51 David Brumbaugh, Cass tp., disability.
52 W Cook, Tod tp., disability.
53 Caleb Wright, Cass tp., two members household in service.
54 Hezekiah Kephart, Blair county, furnished substitute
55 Samuel Bradley, Union tp., unsuitableness of age
56 Thos M Wright, " in service on 3d March.
57 William Wilfong, " disability.
58 Fred Showalter, Cass tp., "
59 Henry Bumgardner, Union tp., unsuitableness of age
60 A W Swoope, " furnished substitute.
61 Saml W Heaton, Cass tp., paid commutation.
62 Wm A Leavy, Cambria county, disability.
63 Thomas Zeigler, Carbon tp., "
64 John Anvandt, Tod tp., "
65 Wesley A Wright, Union tp., "
66 Eli O Skipper, " "
67 Winchester Anderson, Tod tp., "
68 Josiah Kurfman, " "
69 Alexander McCall, Penn tp., paid commutation.
70 David H Gales, Blair county, disability.
71 Joseph Barnt, Cass tp., "
72 Thos R Norris, " "
73 Harrison Crotsley, " "
74 James C Wright, Union tp., paid commutation.
75 Peter Diggens, Tod tp., "
76 Ezra Hecter, " "
77 Jacob Hess, " disability.
78 Henry Horton, " "
79 Andrew Green, " "
80 John W Curfman, Cass tp., paid commutation.
81 Samuel Miller, Union tp., furnished substitute.
82 Benjamin Quarry, " disability.
83 Abner Stapleton, Tod tp., paid commutation.
84 John P Smith, Union tp., "
85 James Curfman, Cass tp., disability.
86 Jas Allen Estep, Union tp., "
87 John McMullin, " non residence.
88 William Gordon, Tod tp., disability.
89 Edward D Weller, Penn tp., "
90 D M Giles, Cromwell tp., only son aged & infirm widow
91 William Foust, Union tp., disability.
92 Wm Geisinger, " "
93 Reuben Crum, " "
94 J R Henderson, Cass tp., "
95 Elijah Chilcote, Tod tp., "
96 Rudolph Myers, Clay tp., paid commutation.
97 Henry Quarry, Union tp., unsuitableness of age.
98 Allen S Houck, Tod tp., furnished substitute.
99 Lemuel Cornelius, Clay tp., disability.
100 W H Benson, Tod tp., furnished substitute.
101 Daniel Curfman, Clay tp., disability.
102 N K Covert, Springfield tp., "
103 Robt A Madden, " "
104 E S Rohrer, " "
105 Jacob K Cooper, Clay tp. in service on 3d March.
106 Benjamin Black, " disability.
107 C W Evans, Springfield tp., father motherless children
108 Levi Anderson, Clay tp., disability.
109 Rev P D Collins, Springfield tp., father motherless children.
110 J M Cutshall, " disability.
111 William Buckley, Clay tp., disability.
112 Samuel Cutshall, Springfield tp., disability.
113 Levi Saysor, Cass tp., disability.
114 William Hooper, Union tp., "
115 Oliver Cook, Tod tp., paid commutation.
116 Samuel Smith, Union tp., elected by mother.
117 Amon Pheasant, " disability.
118 Adam Curfman, Tod tp., "
119 John Crotsley, Cass tp., "
120 Austin Green, " paid commutation.
121 William P McNite, Shirleysburg, disability.
122 William McDaugh, Porter tp., non-residence.
123 Samuel McMullin, Union tp., furnished substitute.
124 Alfred Simmons, Shirley tp., disability.
125 J H Lovell, Cambria county, non-residence.
126 Abraham Gilmore, Blair county, "
127 David Etnier, Shirley tp., paid commutation
128 John Harvey, Shirleysburg, in service on 3d March.
129 John H Gilliland, Shirley tp., only son aged & infirm father.
130 Christian Myers, " paid commutation.
131 David P Leas, Shirleysburg, disability.
132 Daniel Berkstresser, Shirley tp., "
133 Jacob Hamlane, " "
134 Samuel Eby, Henderson tp, unsuitableness of age.
135 Dr T W C James, Cromwell tp., disability.
136 Joshua Bucher, Shirley tp., non residence.
137 Robert Barclay, " disability.
138 David Harvey, Shirleysburg, only son of widow.
139 George Foreman, Cromwell tp, disability.
140 John S Gender, Shirley tp., "
141 Alfred J Ramsey, Shirleysburg, "
142 Matt McHugh, Cambria county, "
143 Jesse Sechrist, Shirley tp., elected by father.
144 Wm S McCullough, Shirley tp., disability.
145 John Alexander, " "
146 James C Snively, " paid commutation.
147 John Detwiler, Cromwell tp, unsuitableness of age.
148 John S Shaffer, Shirley tp., disability.
149 Samuel D Evans, Cromwell tp, "
150 Elijah P[illegible]ce, " "
151 Charles B Smelker, Shirley tp., "
152 John Heine, " paid commutation.
153 Isaac Book, " disability.
154 George W Dean, " "
155 Henry Snyder, " only son aged & infirm widow.
156 Henry Banks, Cromwell tp., unsuitableness of age.
157 James Nobb, " disability.
158 Edward Wethington, Shirley tp., unsuitableness age.
159 Samuel Sharer, Shirleysburg, only son liable to draft of aged father.
160 William A Mornsar, Shirley tp., disability.
161 Geo W Clapper, Cromwell tp, in service on 3d March
162 James Barkley, Shirley tp., unsuitableness of age.
163 John Madagan, Cromwell tp., disability.
164 Wm H Montague, " "
165 David P Hawkes, Shirleysburg, only son aged and infirm parents.
166 Daul McKalips, Shirley tp., unsuitableness of age.
167 Isaac Crone, " disability.
168 Castner Miller, " paid commutation.
169 Alfred Kelley, Cromwell tp., disability.
170 Thos J McNite, Shirleysburg, furnished substitute.
171 Samuel B Miller, Shirley tp., disability.
172 William Beatty, Shirleysburg, disability.
173 Wilson Etnier, Shirley tp., "
174 Simon P Starr, Cromwell tp., furnished substitute.
175 Abraham Grove, " " "
176 George Secrist, " " "
177 William Tiley, Cambria county, disability.
178 John Secrist, Cromwell tp, paid commutation.
179 Adam Keugh, Dublin tp., furnished substitute.
180 Samuel Work, Porter tp., paid commutation.
181 James G McClure, Tell tp., only son of widow.
182 Jos P Goshorn, " 2 members family in serv.
183 Daniel Stong, " disability.
184 Joel F Plum, Dublin tp., unsuitableness of age.
185 James A Appleby, " disability.
186 Alexander Parsons, Tell tp, "
187 Alex B Parsons, " "
188 James L Goshorn, " "
189 John Fry, Dublin tp, 2 members family in service.
190 M M'G Carlin, " disability.
191 W C Swan, " "
192 Saml Parsons, Tell tp., "
193 John Foreman, Dublin tp., father motherless children
194 Jacob Flasher, " furnished substitute.
195 George Burge, " disability.
196 Wm H Patterson, Cambria county, only son aged & infirm widow.
197 Thos A Appleby, Dublin tp., disability.
198 Noah Stong, Tell tp., "
199 A D Stitt, Dublin tp., furnished substitute.
200 Samuel Widney, Tell tp., " "
201 J M Walker, Dublin tp., disability.
202 Samuel Watters, Tell tp, only son aged parents.
203 Saml M'Neath, " paid commutation.
204 Andrew W Parsons, " disability.
205 Saml A W Briggs, " "
206 Wm H Goshorn, " paid commutation.
207 Thomas Campbell, " disability.
208 James B Coulter, " "
209 John Miller, " furnished substitute.
210 Dorris Appleby, Dublin tp., disability.
211 William P Goshorn, Tell tp. "

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt. and Provost Marshal,
17th District, Penna.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863.

1 8 6 3.

FALL AND WINTER
FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St, one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct 7-3m

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
~~WELL SELECTED~~ NEW GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
THE PUBLIC
Will please call and examine our Goods

FISHER & SON.

Sept 30, 1863.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Sep. 30, 1863

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Sept 30, 1863.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF A
VALUABLE TAVERN STAND.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Guardians of the minor children of James K. Hampson, dec'd., will expose to public sale by vendue on the premises, on

Saturday, the 17th of October next, 1863,

at one o'clock, P. M., all that certain piece and parcel of ground situate in the village of Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, containing about one acre, lying on both sides of the Pittsburg turnpike, and adjoining the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, land of Irvin & Co., and others; having thereon a brick tavern house, known as

"THE MILL CREEK HOTEL,"

a large frame stable, ice house, wash house and other outbuildings complete.

This property is situate in the flourishing village of Mill Creek, a station on the Penna. Railroad five miles east of Huntingdon, at the mouth of Kishacoquillas valley, in one of the finest agricultural regions in the State. Any persons wishing to purchase a desirable and profitable tavern property may find it to their interest to attend.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgments of the purchaser.

Possession given on the first day of April next.

GEORGE EBY,
SAMUEL B GROVE,
Mill Creek, Sept 30, 1863.] Guardians.

LEWISTOWN MILLS,
LEWISTOWN, PA.

FLOUR AND FEED, *of all kinds,* always on hand and for sale at lowest market prices. Orders by mail will receive our special and prompt attention.

WM. B. McATEE & SON.

Lewistown, Sept. 16, 1863–2m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of David Stewart and Jacob Harnish, surviving Executors of the estate of Tobias Harnish, late of Morris township, dec'd, will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 15th day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M., to make said distribution, when and where all persons having claims upon the said fund are required to present them to the said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Sept. 16. 1863. Auditor.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sept16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, south side.
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kind of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have *now in store,* of my own Importation and Manufacture, a very extensive *assortment* of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children,* that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 16, 1863.–5m

TO THE COLLECTORS of State and County Tax in Huntingdon County:

Owing to the necessities of the county, and especially the want of funds to meet the orders for the relief of families of soldiers in the service of the country, you are instructed to use all lawful means to collect all the taxes in your duplicate immediately and pay them over to the Treasurer.

J. CUMMINS,
JNO. S. ISETT,
PETER M. BARE,
Commissioners.

Huntingdon, July 28, 1863

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS
FOR SALE
at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45.

By T. H. CREMER,
Sept. 9, 1863.] Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION REFUGEES.—INFORMATION WANTED.

The undersigned, a Union refugee, who was compelled to leave Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 13th May, 1862, in company with John Young, Henry Meadows and Lelan Morris, on account of their Union sentiments, is desirous of ascertaining the whereabouts of any other refugees from that section, and especially of his father—Nicholas Breedin—who, it is supposed, is now in Ohio.

Any information which may lead to the discovery of the present residence of any of the above persons, will be thankfully received. Address as follows,

RICHARD BREEDIN,
Paradise Furnace, Hunt. Co., Penna.

☞ Papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor on one who has suffered severely for his love for the Union, by publishing the above.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.,
ARE OPENING
FOR FALL TRADE,
French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.
Sept. 9, 1863–3m.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK
AND
FUR EMPORIUM,
No. 920 CHESTNUT Sreet, (formerly No. 708,)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of FINE CLOAKS AND FURS, unparalleled in any former season—

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the

FUR DEPARTMENT,

which will be found well furnished with every description of FIRST CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township about the first of July, 1863, a red muley STEER with the left hind leg broken, and no marks about him; supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

SAMUEL HUFF.

Sept 23, 1863.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, the real estate hereinafter described, will be exposed to public sale on the premises,

On Friday, the 9th of October, 1863,

as the property of William Reed, late of West township, in said county, deceased, to wit:

A tract of land situate in said township, containing One Hundred and Fifteen acres and Ten perches, adjoining lands of Dr. H. Orlady, the heirs of William Stewart, deceased, John and Michael Weyer, Joseph Powell, and the heirs of Joseph Reed, deceased; about eighty acres of this tract are cleared and in good state of cultivation, with a dwelling house, bank barn, and orchard thereon. A small tract of about one acre and fifty-six perches, taken up by said deceased in his life time adjoins this tract, and will be sold with it. This tract is called "The Conner Farm," and has for some years past, been noted for its productiveness.

ALSO—A tract of land situate on Globe Run in said township, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-nine acres and Sixty-one perches, adjoining the village of Fairfield, land of Mordecat and John Henry, John Huyett, the heirs of George Borst and others, having thereon two dwelling houses, a bank barn; one hundred and eighty or ninety acres are cleared upon this tract, about twenty of which are meadow.

Those who wish to see those lands before the day of sale will please call on Mr. Dearmitt residing on the Conner Farm, or Mr. Foster residing on Globe Run Farm, or George Wilson, Trustee below named, who will show these farms to strangers or others.

Possession will be given to purchasers on the first day of April next, when the first payment of one-third of the purchase money is to be made. Unpaid purchase money to bear interest and be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Further terms to be made known on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Conner Farm, where attendance will be given, by

JOHN REED, and
GEORGE WILSON,
Sept. 2, 1863. Trustees.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Will be offered at public sale in West township, Huntingdon county,

On Tuesday, the 20th of October next,

on the premises, the late residence of Alexander Steel, deceased, a valuable tract of lime-stone land, containing 234 Acres and allowance, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered. The improvements are two large two story dwelling houses, one frame the other logs, with a never failing well of water at the door; a log barn, a smith shop and necessary outhouses; an apple orchard, also a small tenant house. This farm is situated on the Warrior's ridge adjoining lands of T. F. Stewart, N. Cresswell and others, and about three miles from the Penna. Railroad and canal, and is a healthy and desirable location convenient to a public school house.

The conditions will be one-third of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of a deed, the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by bonds and mortgage. Possession will be given on the first day of April next.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given by

JOHN RUNG,
West tp., Aug. 26, 1863. Surviving Exec'r.

PUBLIC SALE of REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon County to me directed I will sell at public sale on the premises

On Thursday, October 15th, 1863,

at 11 o'clock of said day: the following real estate, viz:—All that certain tract of land which was late of William Hays, deceased, lying and being in the township of Jackson, county of Huntingdon aforesaid and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of William Porter on the north, Samuel Powell on the south, and Samuel Sauseman on the west; having thereon erected a frame house, log bank barn and other outbuildings, being composed of four parts designated as "A," "B," "C," "D," containing in all 252 Acres and 106 Perches.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of the sale and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest; to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

West Barree, } ROBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept. 9, 1863. } Admr. &c., of Wm Hays, dec'd.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor hereby gives notice that he was appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Henry Brewster, Esq, acting executor of the last will and testament of John Brewster, dec'd., and that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for that purpose, when and where all persons having claims upon the said fund are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for any share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Sept. 16, 1863. Auditor.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th DISTRICT PENNA.
Huntingdon, August 25, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that a reward of ten dollars and the reasonable expense incurred, will be paid to ANY PERSON for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the Headquarters of the nearest Marshal.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Sept. 2, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber the first day of May last, a two year old Heifer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

Sept. 9, 1863. JOS. MORRISON, Jackson Hotel.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY
AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business men and the traveling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

August 26, 1863-3m

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons: Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.,—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers' of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the newest and most beautiful designs.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware.* Each article is *warranted to be as represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(*Successor to Stauffer & Harley.*)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call. Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

FLAX! FLAX!! FLAX!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SEcured the latest improved machinery for breaking and scutching Flax. It is now in successful operation. I desire it to be understood that I am prepared to buy all the flax that the farmers raise, above their household wants, and if they desire I will prepare what they want for their own use. This machinery will dress in two days more flax than one man can in the ordinary way in thirty days. The flax after it is pulled and seperated from the stock, should be spread on a meadow, thinly and regularly, to be exposed to the dews for a week or ten days until the stock assumes a silver grey color, the under side should then be turned up and treated in the same way. On a dry day it can then be tied in bundles and is ready for the mill. It is not necessary to dry it by fire or smoke it over an oven, as this is only trouble for nothing. An acre of good flax is worth from thirty to thirty-five dollars without counting the seed. Sumac will also be bought.

H. G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, July 29, 1863.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, on the Diamond, Huntingdon.

Governor:

Andrew G. Curtin.

Judge of the Supreme Court,

Daniel Agnew.

Senator:

George W. Householder.

Assembly:

David Etnier.

Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer,

William C. Wagoner.

Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court,

Daniel W. Womelsdorf.

Treasurer:

David Black.

County Commissioner:

John Householder.

Director of the Poor,

John Logan.

Auditor,

Abraham Harnish.

Coroner,

William M. Phillips.

Amendments,

For the Amendments.

Governor:

Andrew G. Curtin.

Judge of the Supreme Court,

Daniel Agnew.

Senator:

George W. Householder.

Assembly:

David Etnier.

Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer,

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Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court,

Daniel W. Womelsdorf.

Treasurer:

David Black.

County Commissioner:

John Householder.

Director of the Poor,

John Logan.

Auditor,

Abraham Harnish.

Coroner,

William M. Phillips.

Amendments,

For the Amendments.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday morning, October 2, 1863.

Loyal Democrats of the County,

You who still cling to the rotten, treasonable, bogus Democratic organization—you who still follow in the footsteps of Dirty Caldwell, Rotten Bruce Petrikin, "Spotted Nigger" Speer, Camp Crosman Colon, Granney Wilson, and other tools of Jeff. Davis—ask yourselves whether it is possible for such Democrats as General Butler, Andy Johnson, Lewis Cass, Gen. Roscecrans, Holt, Dickinson, and hundreds of other prominent Democrats, *to be wrong;* and Caldwell, Speer, Petrikin, Colon, Wilson & Co., *to be right.* Who that know the corrupt, unprincipled men that are now at the head of the bogus Democratic organization of the county, can for a moment be deceived by their treason, when the loyal men, the loyal Democrats of the whole Union, are rallying to the support of the Government by advocating the election of loyal men, men pledged unconditionally to stand by the President in his efforts to conquer the rebellion.—*Democrats*, if you will vote for Woodward, the candidate of the traitor *leaders*, be prepared to take the responsibility. It will not be an idle vote—it will be a vote you and your children will have to answer for. Your *party* organization will not save you from the curses of the loyal men in the army, if they are denied your support. If you are determined to follow such traitor leaders as Speer, Caldwell & Co., *remember* your votes will be counted in favor of the rebellion, and against the success of our army. REMEMBER, that the issue now before the people, is, shall our Government be sustained, or shall it be destroyed. If you wish to have it exist, that you and your children may enjoy the blessing of freedom, vote for Andrew G. Curtin, a loyal man, and the soldiers' friend.

Another Proof of Vallandigham's Guilt.

As time progresses, the infamy of Vallandigham and the justice of his arrest and subsequent exile by General Burnside, are becoming more and more apparent. Foolish enough, in his desire for revenge, to accept the Democratic nomination for the Gubernatorial chair of Ohio, he in forgetting his prudence, also forgot the fact that during the excitement of a political campaign, his opponents would bring out from every place of concealment such evidences of his treason as might be of benefit to their cause and to the interests of the Union. Many of these—written witnesses over his own signature—have thus far been produced, and more are, doubtless, yet to come.

The last which has appeared in print in the Cincinnati journals, is the following letter addressed to Kittridge and company, of that city:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16th, 1861.—Kittridge & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio: Gents: A friend of mine, a member of the House, desires to purchase seventy-five or more Minie muskets, of the same kind you furnished Col. King, of Dayton, for the Zouave Guards, and at the same price, $9. If you can furnish seventy-five, *or perhaps a good many more*, send me one here by express as a sample at once. Very truly,

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

P. S.—How about the accoutrements?

Thus we find that as early as the middle of January, 1861, when the rebellion was yet in its infancy, this double-dyed traitor was not only aiding his Sorthern friends by advocating their infamous doctrines in the House of Representativas, but was actually acting as their agent in the purchase of arms with which to assist the rebels in their efforts to destroy the Union.—It is not surprising, under the circumstances, that he should have labored so zealously to defeat the passage of bills which had for their object the raising of men and money to sustain the country in its hour of peril. He modestly requests that the Cincinnati firm will only send him one Minie musket, as a sample, but gives them to understand that seventy-five, "or perhaps a good many more," will be needed, as "a friend, a member of the House, "has desired him to purchase them.—Vallandigham does not give the name of his "friend," but the date of the letter, the careful manner in which it is worded, and the intimation that a sufficient number of muskets to supply a company and probably "a good many more" would be purchased, are sufficient circumstantial evidence, one would think, upon which to convict the writer of treason before any court in the North. At that early period of the rebellion the South only were preparing for the great struggle which even now is devastating a fair portion of our country, and they only could have needed the supply of arms alluded to in the letter. It must also be remembered that Vallandigham in January, 1861, was opposing every loyal movement that was introduced into Congress, and who among his patrotic colleagues, who by the nature of their positions were compelled to breathe the same atmosphere with this aider and abettor of treason, would have asked him to act as an agent for such a purpose? The exile, in his horror at the repeated publication of his own letters—damning evidences of his guilt—cannot but give vent to his feelings in the following words of the English poet, recently used in another sense by a brother traitor, William C. Rives, to whose suggestions and advice he has, doubtless, not unfrequently hearkened with an attentive ear:

"Come the eleventh plague rather than this should be;
Come sink us rather in the sea;
Come rather pestilence and reap us down;
Come God's sword, *rather than our own.*
Let rather Roman come again,
Or Saxon, Norman, or the Dane.
In all the bonds we ever bore,
We griev'd, we sigh'd, we wept, we never blush'd before"

How the Soldiers Would Vote if they Could.

A communication in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and also a letter from Major Dare to a gentleman in this county, gives a test vote of the 10th and 5th Reserve Regiments on the Governor question. It will be seen how the brave "boys" would vote if the traitor Judge Woodward had not deprived them of the privilege to vote.

The 10th Reserve voted as follows: Curtin 383, Woodward 9.

The 5th Reserve regiment, companies G, and I, being from this county, and the county is also represented in three or four other companies of the regiment, voted as follows:

		Curtin.	*Woodward.*
Company	A	27	
"	B	23	4
"	C	23	
"	D	35	
"	E	26	1
"	F	39	
"	G	30	2
"	H	46	
"	I	34	5
"	K	31	
5th Regiment		310	12
10th "		383	9
		693	21
		21	
		672	

672 majority for Curtin in two regiments.

This shows who our brave soldiers want elected, and will a soldier's friend dare vote or use his influence against Andy Curtin? None but traitors and their willing dupes will vote for Woodward, the candidate of the Southern bogus Democracy.

The Voice of a Soldier.

The following was a private letter written by a soldier of the 7th Pa Cavalry, to a friend. It needs no comment:

SMITH'S CROSS ROADS, EAST TENNESSEE, August 30, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR:—I was most agreeably surprised on receiving your welcome and interesting letter of the 27th inst. If I had a wish greater than any other it would be to be at home at the coming election. But the fate or fortune of war will determine otherwise. I want you however, and all good and true men, all who have the good of *our country* and the welfare of us soldiers at heart; all who love their *God and country* more than their party: all who have the courage to face and brave the enemy at home or abroad, to be up and doing. *Work*, WORK with all your might, and for the sake of God and the human race, do not let Andy G. Curtin be defeated. We feel deeply and strongly on the subject. We are powerless and must look to you at home for the vindication of our rights. My company aggregates sixty-seven, and if I was at home with the company, Andrew G. Curtin would have sixty-seven more votes.

We can and will fight the rebels in arms and we are driving them to the wall. We expect you to fight, and conquer, and drive to their native hell all the cowardly, traitorous whelps who lack the courage to fight openly against their Government, but take advantage of the protection afforded them, and try to stab the best Government man ever devised. And let me say to all such traitors that they stab me and all who are with me. But let them beware! This war will not last forever, and a day of reckoning will come! I am not uttering my own sentiments exclusivily, but the sentiments of all Pennsylvanians in this Department and the Army of the Cumberland in general. Here parties do not exist. There is but one sentiment and that is Union—"war to the knife"—until an honorable and lasting peace is conquered

We all stand by the Administration, and the more vigorously the Administration prosecutes the war the better we like it. We have a right to feel and speak on the subject. We, for the sake of sustaining our Government, take our lives in our hands and meet the foe in deadly conflict. We are deprived of all the comforts and enjoyments of home. We endure hardships and exposures of which you can have no proper conception, all for the sake of peace.—*We* are the *Peace party* in the *true sense of the word*, but so help me heaven, I for one will not sheath my sword until an honorable and lasting peace is conquered. The wretch who stays at home and talks of peace on any other terms is a traitor to his country and an enemy to God. may hell's hottest flames scoach and wither his soul? *Amen!* The *only fault* we find with the Government is that it *is too lenient with such scoundrels.* If we had them here we would hang them without the least compunction of conscience.

I hope the drafted men will serve, at least all that can leave home. I most sincerely congratulate the fortunate ones who are honored by such a favorable notice by their Government. They can have no good excuse for not serving their country.

Since June 24th I have lived out doors except two weeks, and we don't very often go to sleep on "downy beds of ease.

M

Loyal Voters Do Your Duty.

Every loyal man must work to defeat the rebels. A Union defeat in Pennsylvania would cripple and discourage our army more than half a dozen defeats on the battle field. Every loyal voter in the county must be at the polls on the 2nd Tuesday of October. A few votes lost, or left at home, in every township in the State would defeat Curtin. The traitor leaders will have out every vote they can control. Don't be caught asleep, Union men. While your loyal friends are facing the enemy and risking their lives in the battle field, you certainly should take the time to defeat their enemy in the rear. Paper bullets at home will cripple the rebellion as severely as lead and steel will in the South.

Another Raid on Pennsylvania Threatened.

Lee Urged to Advance to Help the Democracy.

If any one has doubted heretofore that there is a complete and thorough understanding between the Southern traitors and their Northern allies now striving to elect Judge Woodward in this Sate, let them read the following editorial from the Richmond *Enquirer*, the acknowledged organ of Jeff Davis. If, after reading such evidence of the guilty complicity of the leaders North and South to break up the Government of our fathers, there are any remaining unconvinced, they deserve to be denounced as parties consenting to the diabolical plot. Are our people willing again to see our borders ravaged by Lee's invading hosts? If so, let them at once come forth and boldly proclaim that they favor the rebel cause and the rebel conspirators. This would be the manly course, even tho' it covered them with confusion and eternal shame. Read this precious article, and see how thoroughly anxious the rebels are to help elect Judge Woodward Governor of Pennsylvania:

"THE ROAD TO PEACE."

[From the Richmond *Enquirer*, Sep. 7.]

The approaching session of the United States Congress will be one of no ordinary interest. During its deliberations, the Presidential campaign of 1864 will be marked out. Political parties will, in the next session of Congress, arrange the platform of principles that each will advocate before the people, as well as unmask the gross corruptions that war has produced. The contest for the speakership of the House of Representatives will be one of great excitement; if the Democrats are successful, their speaker will have the arrangement and appointment of the various committees which prepare business for the House, as well as all those investigating committees on the conduct of the war, the committee on contracts, the suppression of newspapers, and the arrest and imprisonment of individuals.

The reports of these committees will form the groundwork of the next Presidential campaign. Should Meade be driven into Washington, and the capital of the United States be beleagured by the confederate army, the conduct of the war will receive such a blow from which neither Vicksburg nor Port Hudson will relieve it. If the Administration should find its army in the third year of the war shut up in Washington, Mr. Lincoln's message would be deprived of all its glorification over the summer campaign. His management of military affairs will stand a confessed failure, and his unfitness for the position of Commander-in-Chief will become patent to every man. Of what avail will the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the repulse at Gettysburg, and the seige of Charleston prove, if Meade, driven into Washington is unable to rescue the capital from the insults of a beleaguring army?—In vain will Halleck point to Grant, and Gilmore if the army of the Potomac is forced to crouch under the fortifications of Washington, and cower before the advance of Lee. The friends of McClellan will assail the administration for more shameful failures than those for which he was dismissed; they will point to the besieging army, and ask for the proofs of the victory at Gettysburg; they will inquire into the "escape" of Lee; and, parading the administration accounts of the battle of Gettysburg, ask why Lee was not bagged? Meade besieged in Washington will be incontrovertible evidence of the falsehood perpetrated upon the public.

Should General Lee cross into Maryland, the embarrassment of Lincoln would increase; his victorious army, unable to take the field and attempt the repetition of Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, would be compelled to remain in Washington, while General Lee marched whithersoever he wished into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The success of the Democratic party would be no longer doubtful should General Lee once advance on Meade. Parties in the United States are so nearly balanced that the least advantage thrown in favor of one will insure its success. Should the Confederate army remain quiescent on the banks of the Rappahannock, the boastful braggadocia of Yankee reports will be confirmed, and Lincoln and Halleck will point in triumph to the crippled condition of the Confederate army as confirmation of the great victory won in Pennsylvania. *The Democrats unable to gainsay such evidence, will be constrained to enter the contest for Speakership shorn of the principal part of their strength—the disgrace mismanagement and conduct of the war.*

Gen. Lee must turn politician as well as warrior, and we believe that he will prove the most successful politician the Confederacy ever produced. *He may so move and direct his army as to produce political results which, in their bearing upon this war, will prove more effectual than the bloodiest victories.* Let him drive Meade into Washington, and he will again *raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm their timid, and give confidence to the wavering. He will embolden the Peace party* should he again cross the Potomac, for he will show the people of Pennsylvania how little security they have from Lincoln for the protection of their homes.

It matters not whether this advance be made for purposes of permanent occupation, or simply for a grand raid; it will demonstrate that, in the third year of the war, they are so far from the subjugation of the Confederate States that the defence of Maryland and Pennsylvania has not been secured.

A fall campaign in Pennsylvania, *with the hands of our soldiers untied*, not for indiscriminate plunder—demoralizing and undisciplining the army—but a campaign for a systematic and organized retaliation and punishment, would arouse the popular mind to the uncertainty and insecurity of Pennsylvania. This would react upon the representatives in Congress *strengthening the Democrats*, and mollifying even to the hard shell of fanaticism itself.

The damages which the last campaign inflicted, if augmented by another this fall, when presented to the Lincoln Government, would unless paid, greatly exasperate the people against an administration which neither defends the State, nor reimburses its citizens for losses which its own imbecility has produced. And if these damages are paid the debt is increased, the taxes raised, and the burdens imposed will accomplish the same end.

Let the great and important fact be constantly kept in a tangible and threatening aspect before the people of Pennsylvania, that, notwithstanding they have opened the Mississippi, and are besieging Charleston, and threatening East Tennessee, and Georgia, and Alabama, that notwithstanding all this, Pennsylvania is not safe from invasion, and Washington city is again beleaguered in this third year of the war. *The road to peace lies through Pennsylvania via Washington.*

Loyal voters of Pennsylvania, is the above not sufficient evidence to satisfy you that Jeff Davis' army of traitors are working in harmony with the treasonable bogus Democratic organization in the North to destroy this Government. Can you vote for Woodward and still claim to be a Union man? We think not.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

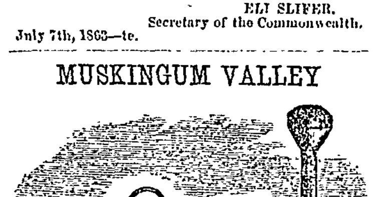
[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Contitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 7th, 1863—te.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY



STEAM WORKS,

CORNER OF

Market and Third Streets,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO,

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARed to build Portable and Stationary Engines of the most improved styles and patterns, also Portable Saw Mills and Sorgho-Cane Mills from the oldest and newest and most improved patterns. We respectively request those in want of

Portable or Stationary Engines,

for any purpose whatever, or those who are in want of Circular Saw Mills, either double or single, with ways and carriage to saw any length log, to give us a call, or address us by letter, which will receive prompt attention.

Please read the following statements in regard to the operations of our Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills:

HARTSTOWN, Crawford Co., Pa., May 16, 1863.

Messrs. J. & J. H. DUVALL.

Gentlemen:—* * * We received our Portable Engine and Saw Mill all in complete order. perfectly satisfied with the Saw Mill and Engine. Everything works to our entire satisfaction, beyond our expectations. We sawed 4.000 feet white-oak boards in five hours, and with good could have sawed more in the same time.

We most cheerfully recommend your Saw Mills and Engines to those wishing to purchase.

Respectfully,

C. REYNOLDS & E. AUDRESS.

For further reference, we would refer you to Samuel Millikin, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., who has one of our first class 20-horse power Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills in operation at Tipton Station, Blair county, Pa.—He authorized us to say this Mill and Engine has given such entire satisfaction, that, since starting it, he has sent in his second order for a Mill and Engine of same size.

We would also refer you to M. M. Adams, Cresson, Pa., W. B. Zeigler and J. S. Reed, Huntingdon, Pa., Burley & Co., Tyrone, Pa., A. L. Holliday, Hollidaysburg, Pa., all of whom have purchased of us.

We ship our Saw Mills and Engines fully equipped and ready for work. We warrant our Machinery to do all that our circular claims for it, and to saw from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of inch lumber per day.

J. & J. H. DUVALL,

No. 55 Corner of Market and Third Streets, just opposite C O. R. Road depot, Zanesville, Ohio.

June 3, 1863.-4m.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	THROUGH ACCOMODATION.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 46	......	......	......	N. Hamilton,	......	......	12 28
4 54	......	......	5 05	Mt. Union,	10 45	......	12 20
5 04	......	......	......	Mapleton,	......	......	12 11
5 09	......	......	......	Mill Creek,	......	......	12 06
5 18	......	......	......	Coal Siding,	......	......	12 01
5 23	7 05	6 22	5 33	Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 55
5 39	......	......	......	Petersburg,	10 06	......	11 40
5 48	......	......	......	Barree,	......	......	11 33
5 54	......	......	6 00	Spruce Creek,	9 54	8 54	11 26
6 10	......	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	11 10
6 19	......	......	6 21	Tyrone,	9 33	8 33	11 00
6 30	......	......	......	Tipton,	......	......	10 48
6 35	......	......	......	Fostoria,	......	......	10 43
6 40	......	......	6 39	Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 14	10 39
7 00	8 20	7 40	6 55	Altoona,	8 40	8 00	10 25
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 11 05	AR 9 00
5 57	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 45	8 43
6 04	8 00	Pleasant Grove,	10 36	8 35
6 20	8 15	Marklesburg,	10 22	8 20
6 33	8 30	Coffee Run,	10 07	8 03
6 40	8 40	Rough & Ready,	10 00	7 55
6 52	8 55	Cove,	9 49	7 40
6 57	9 00	Fisher's Summit,	9 45	7 35
AR 7 12	AR 9 20	Saxton,	LE 9 30	LE 7 20
LE 7 20	LE 9 30		AR 9 25	AR 7 10
7 40	9 50	Riddlesburg,	9 05	6 50
7 50	10 00	Hopewell,	8 55	6 40
		BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.		
8 06	10 15	Piper's Run,	8 40	6 25
8 35	10 45	Hamilton,	8 15	5 55
AR 8 50	AR 11 00	Bloody Run,	LE 8 00	LE 5 40
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 20	LE 9 30	Saxton,	AR 8 30	LE 7 20 AR 7 10
7 35	9 45	Coalmont,	8 15	6 55
7 40	9 50	Crawford,	8 05	6 35
AR 7 50	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 6 30
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9,15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning. leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M, 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8 50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5,00 P. M.

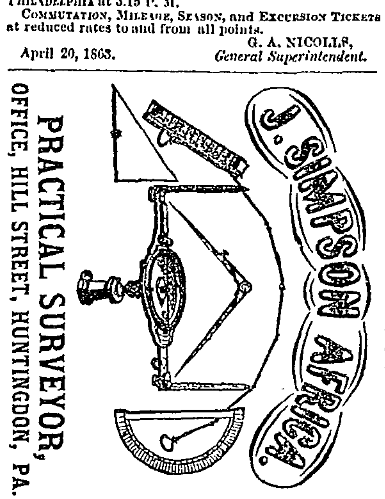
☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

April 20, 1863.



TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores. which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

NOW

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

FOR BARGAINS.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 27, 1863.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence. for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Barrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*